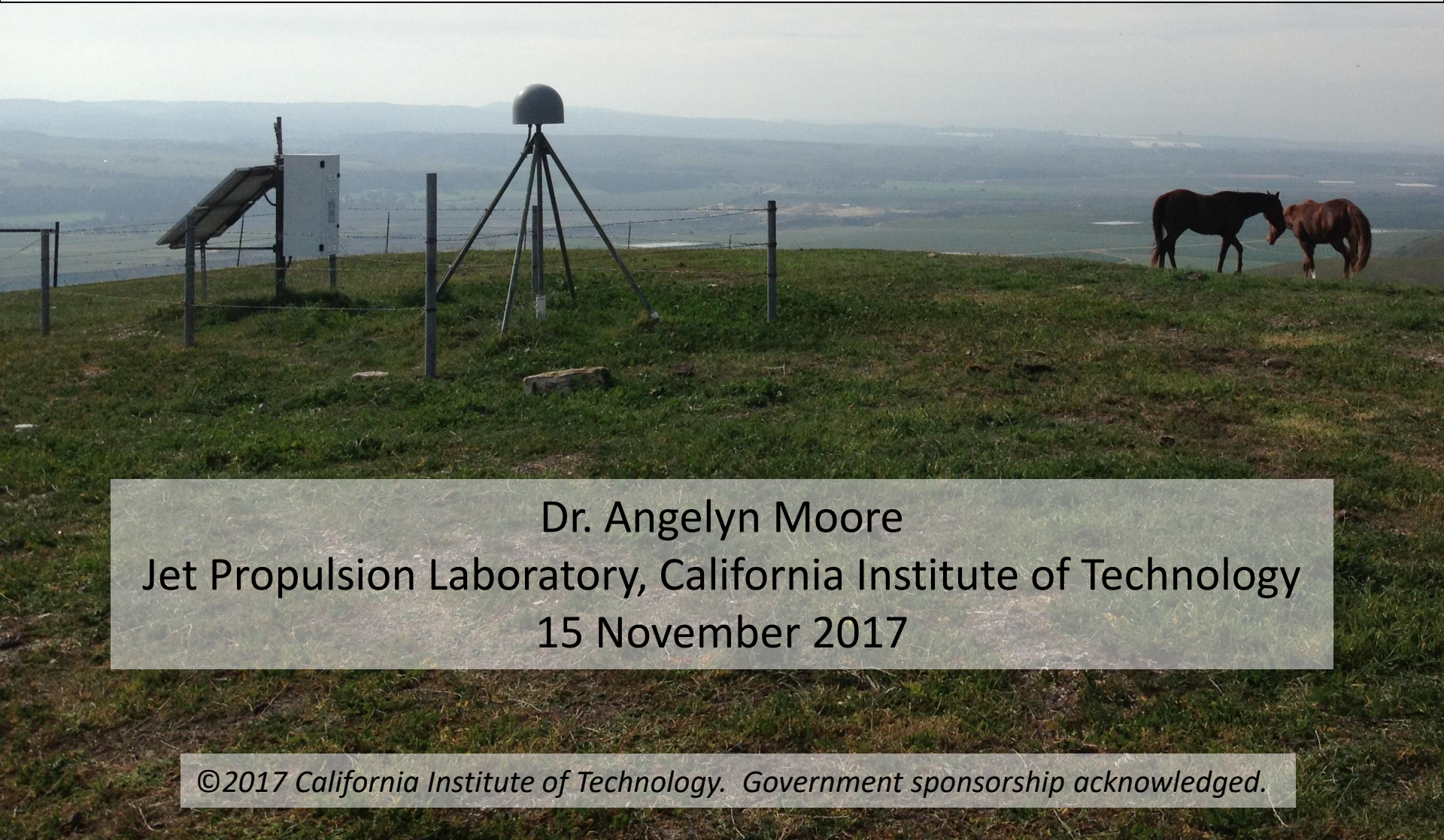


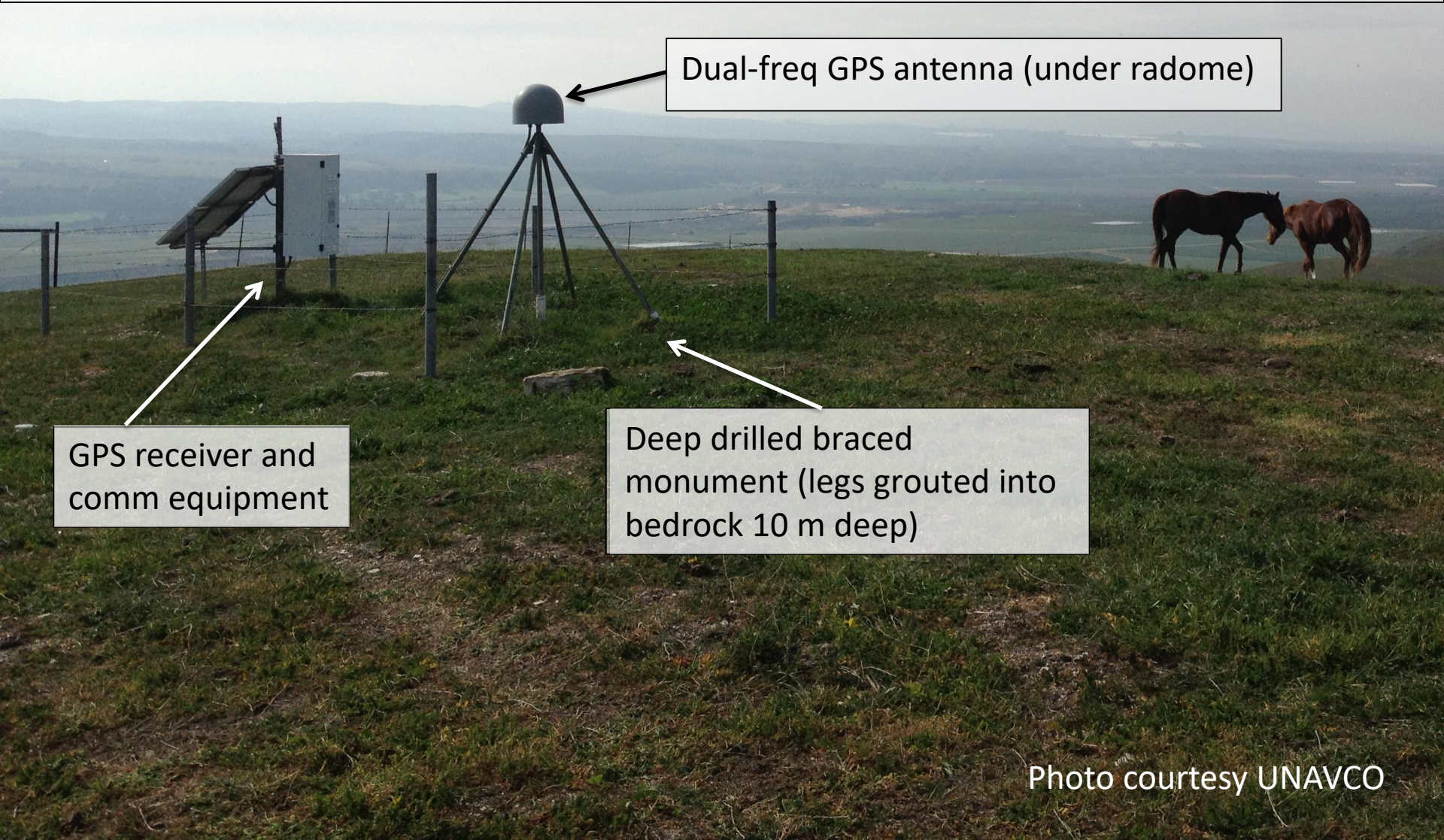


Disaster Mitigation Applications of Terrestrial GNSS



Dr. Angelyn Moore
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology
15 November 2017

Typical western U.S. ground GPS station as installed by geodetic community



Dual-freq GPS antenna (under radome)

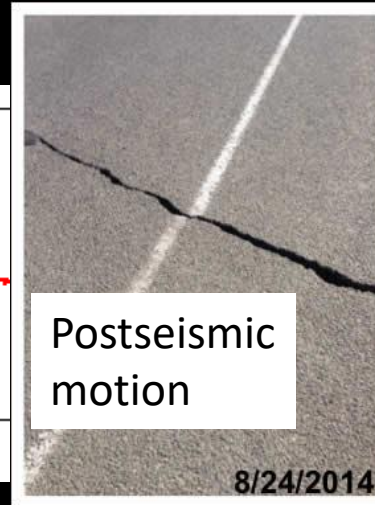
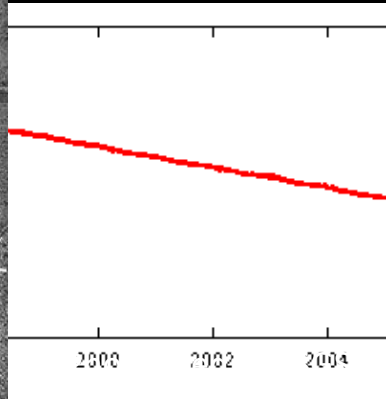
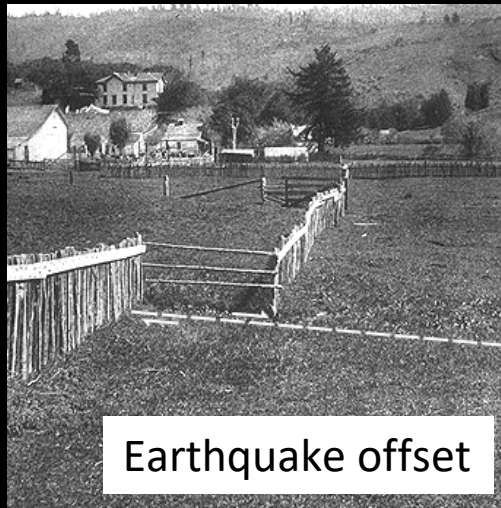
GPS receiver and
comm equipment

Deep drilled braced
monument (legs grouted into
bedrock 10 m deep)

Photo courtesy UNAVCO

Ground GPS reveals motion between and during earthquakes

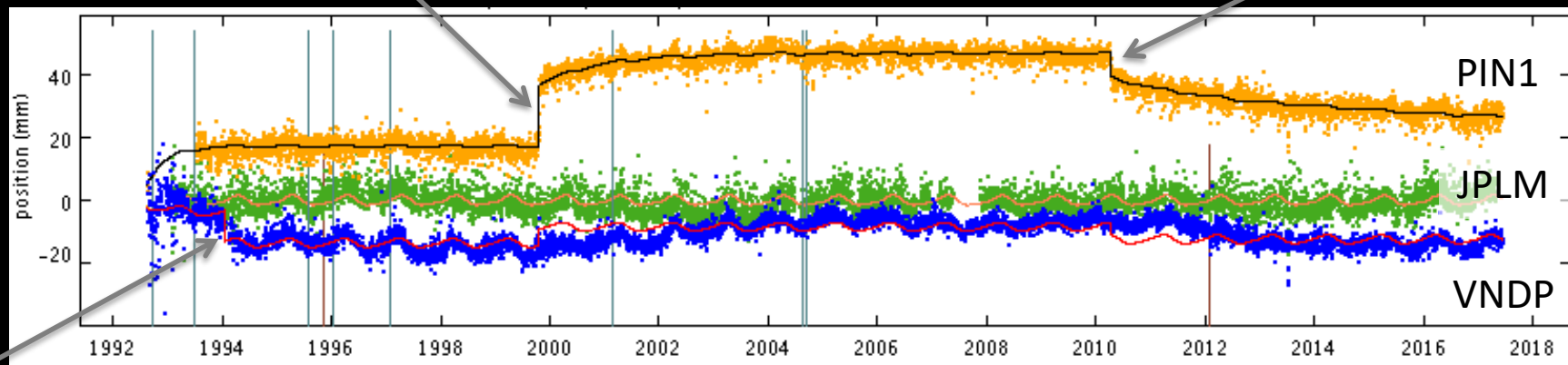
JPLM East Coordinate



1997 Hector Mine

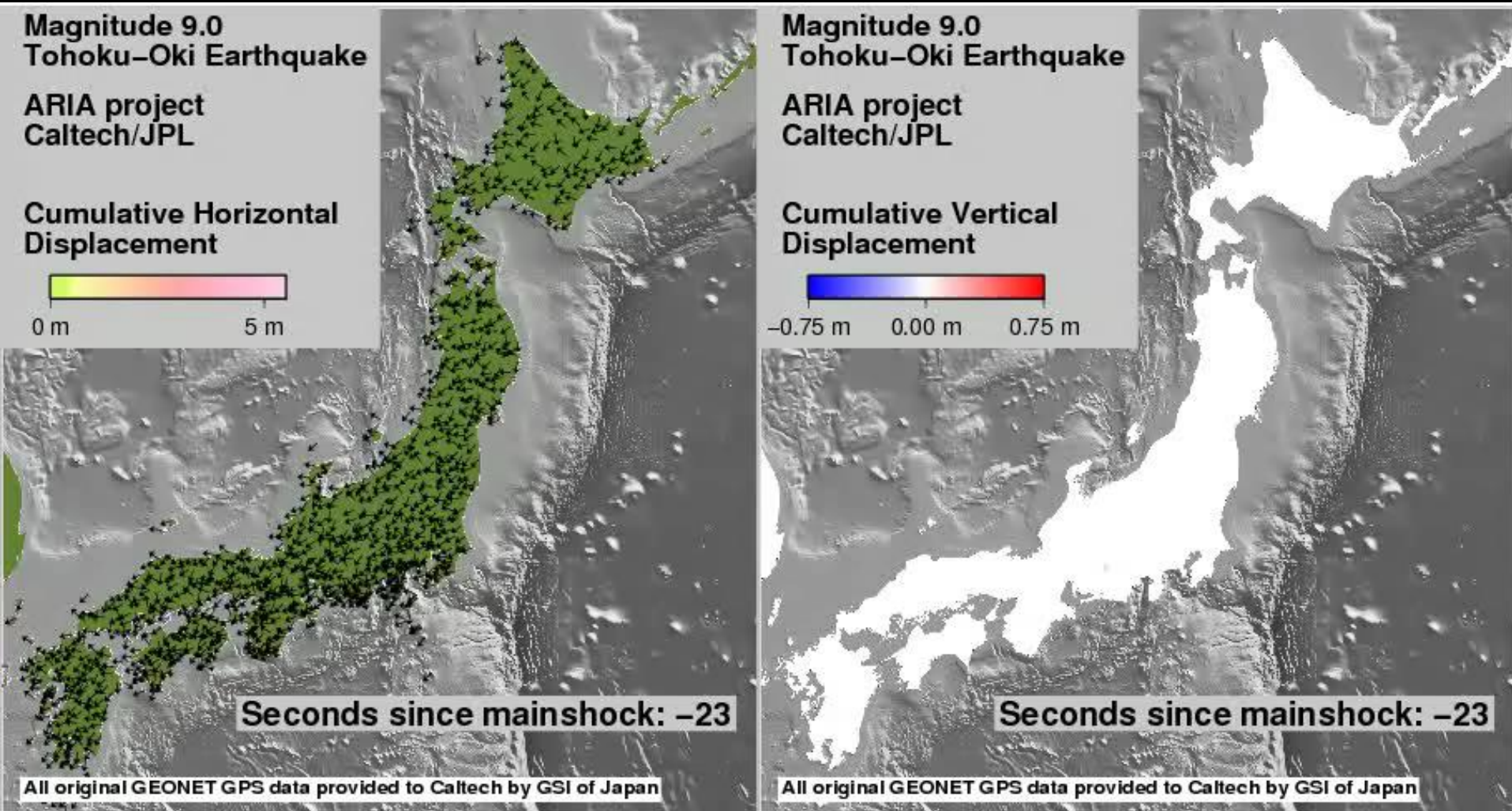
1999 El Mayor-Cucapah

North Coordinate
(detrended)



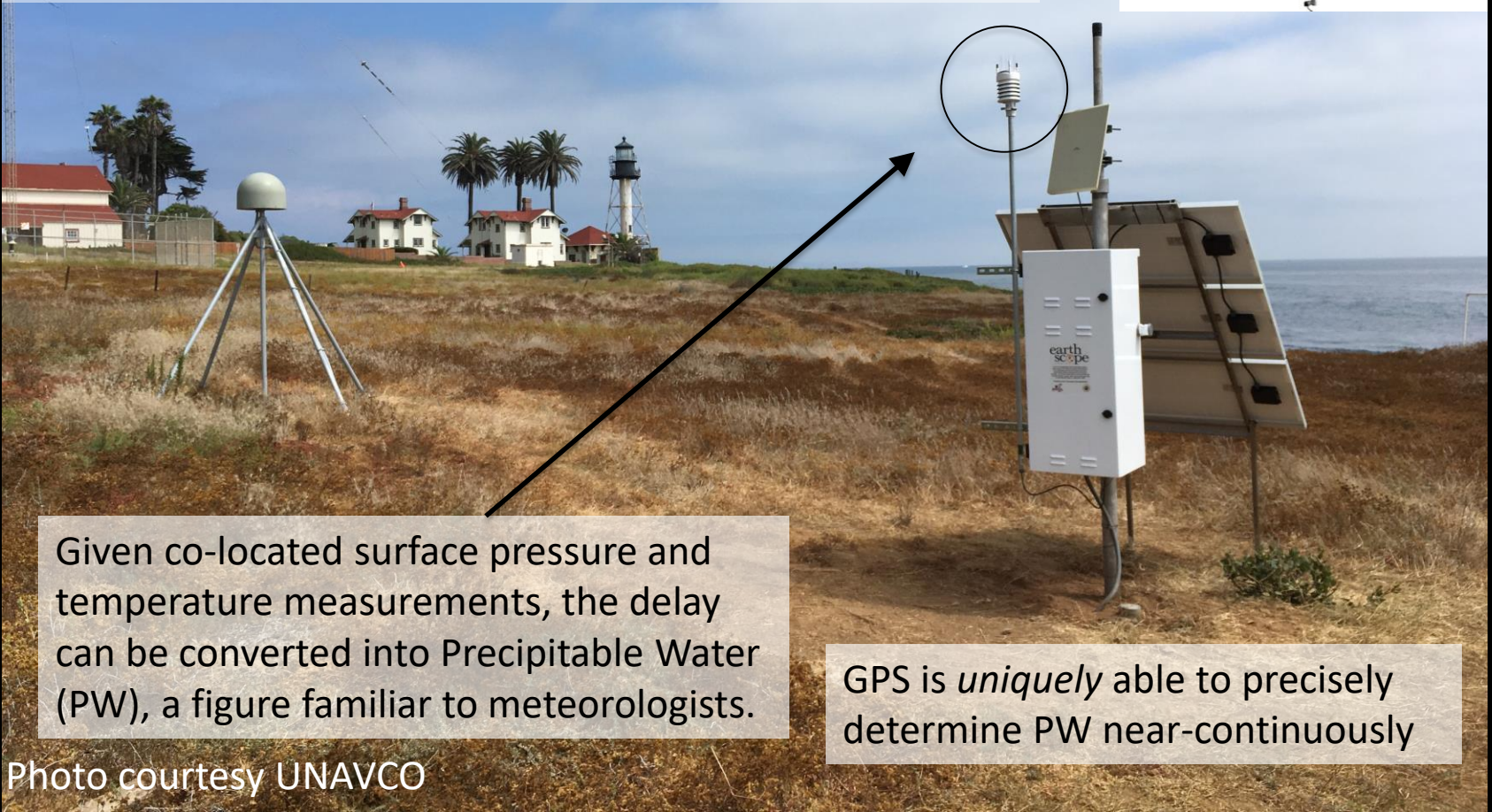
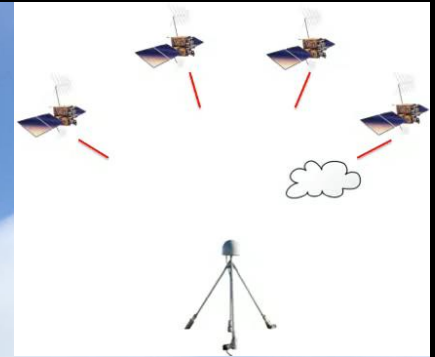
1994 Northridge earthquake

GPS can also measure the movement during an earthquake



Ground GPS meteorology

Because GPS is a time-of-flight technique, when we estimate the station's position, we automatically also estimate the amount of delay due to water vapor.

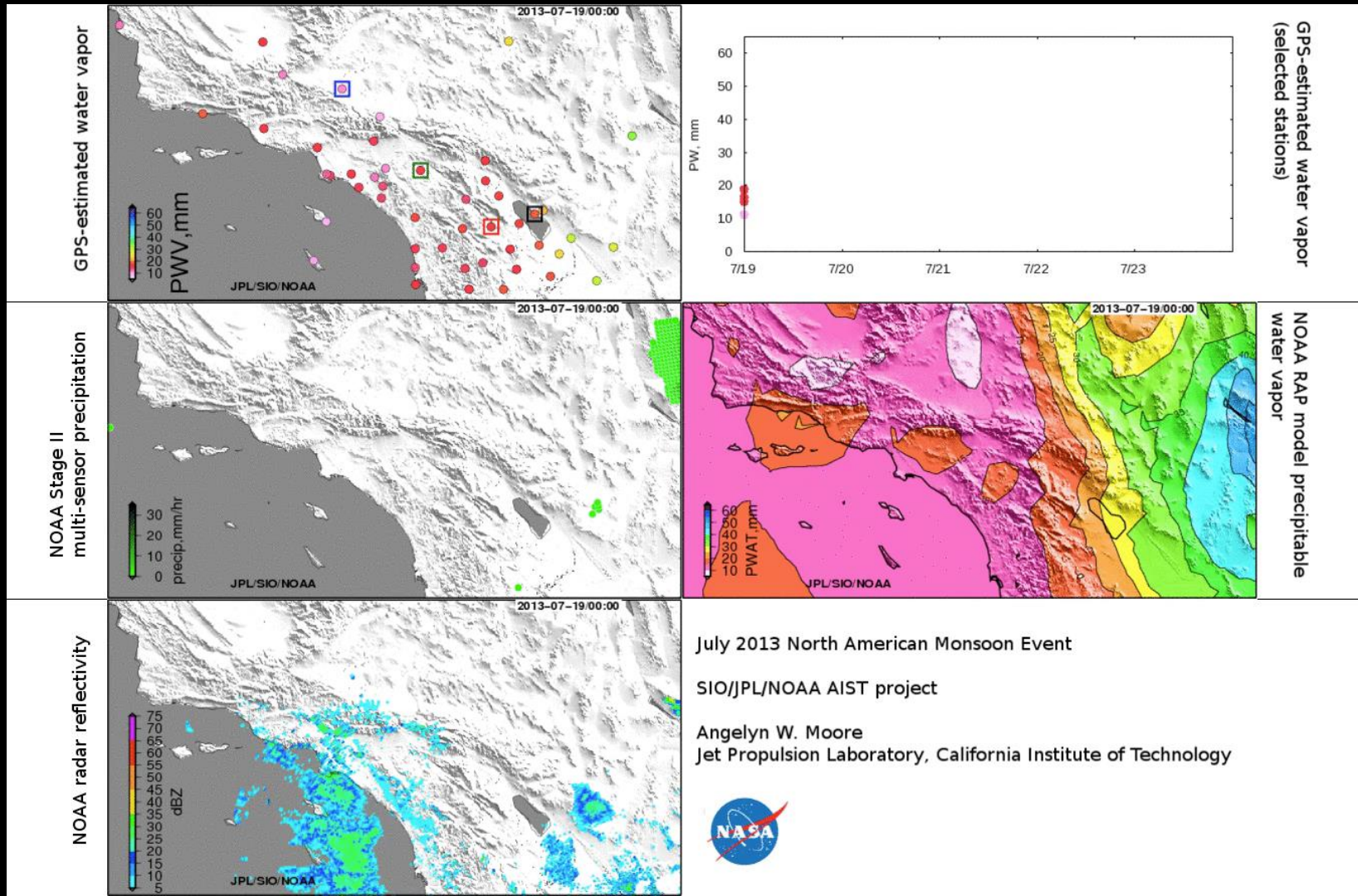


Given co-located surface pressure and temperature measurements, the delay can be converted into Precipitable Water (PW), a figure familiar to meteorologists.

GPS is *uniquely* able to precisely determine PW near-continuously

Ground GPS Meteorology

Uniquely able to precisely determine Precipitable Water Vapor near-continuously



Ground GPS meteorology

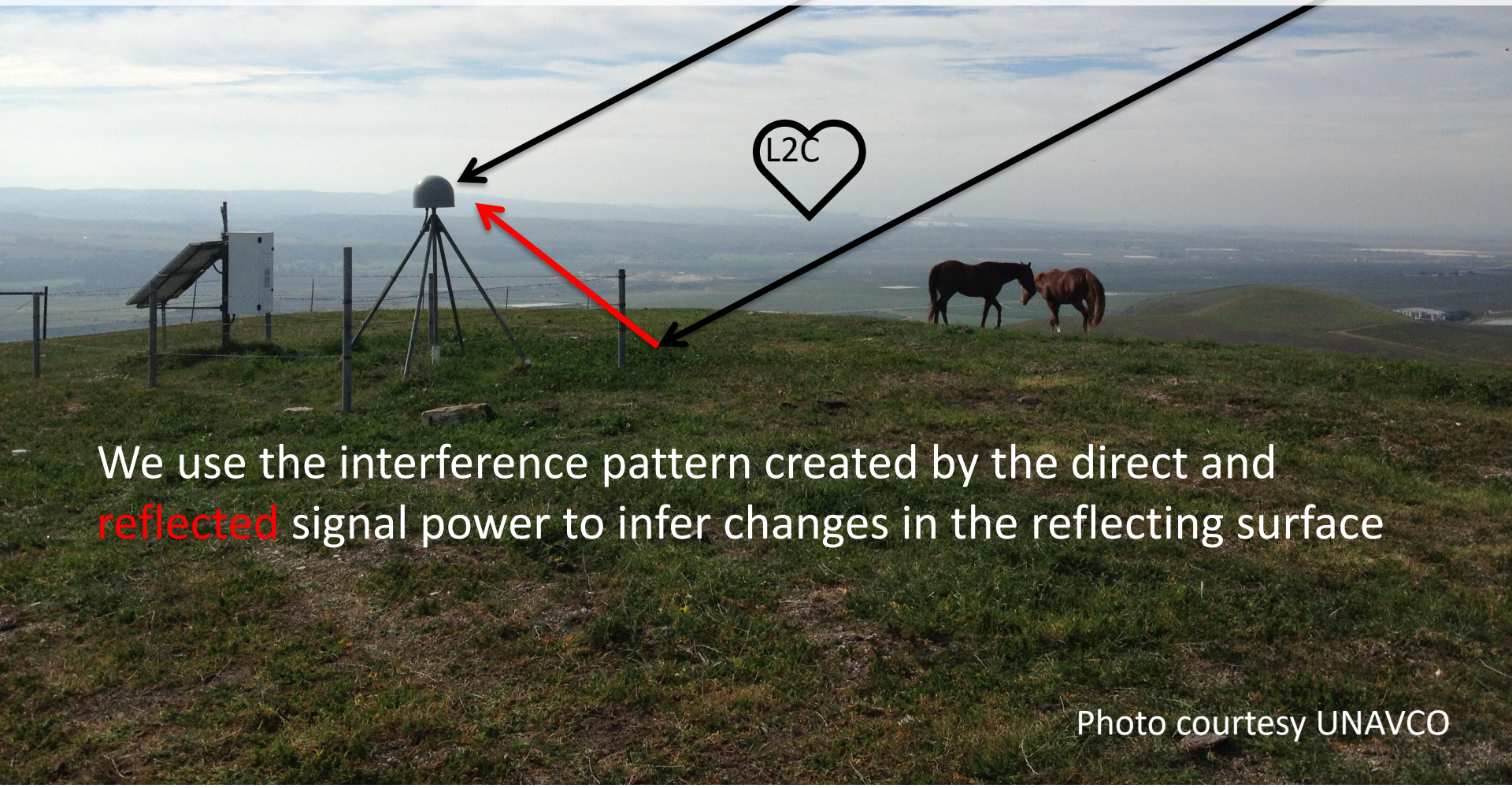


Photo credit: A. Tardy, NWS



R. Munroe (NWS) consults GPS PW at the National Weather Service LA/Oxnard forecast during developing storms.
Photo courtesy J. Laber, NWS

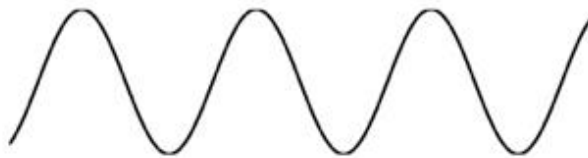
GPS Interferometric Reflectometry (GPS-IR) detects changes in snow, soil moisture, and vegetation



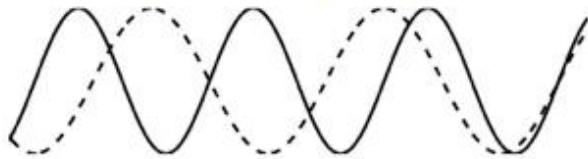
We use the interference pattern created by the direct and **reflected** signal power to infer changes in the reflecting surface

GPS-IR detects changes in snow, soil moisture, and vegetation

the reflections off bare soil produce this
SNR curve



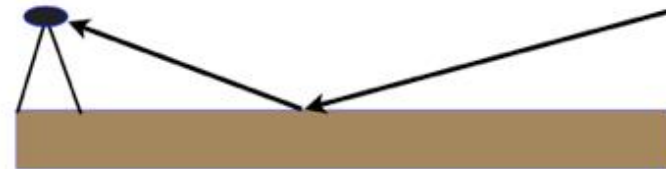
add a snow layer



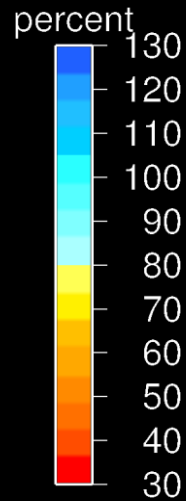
add vegetation



make the soil wet



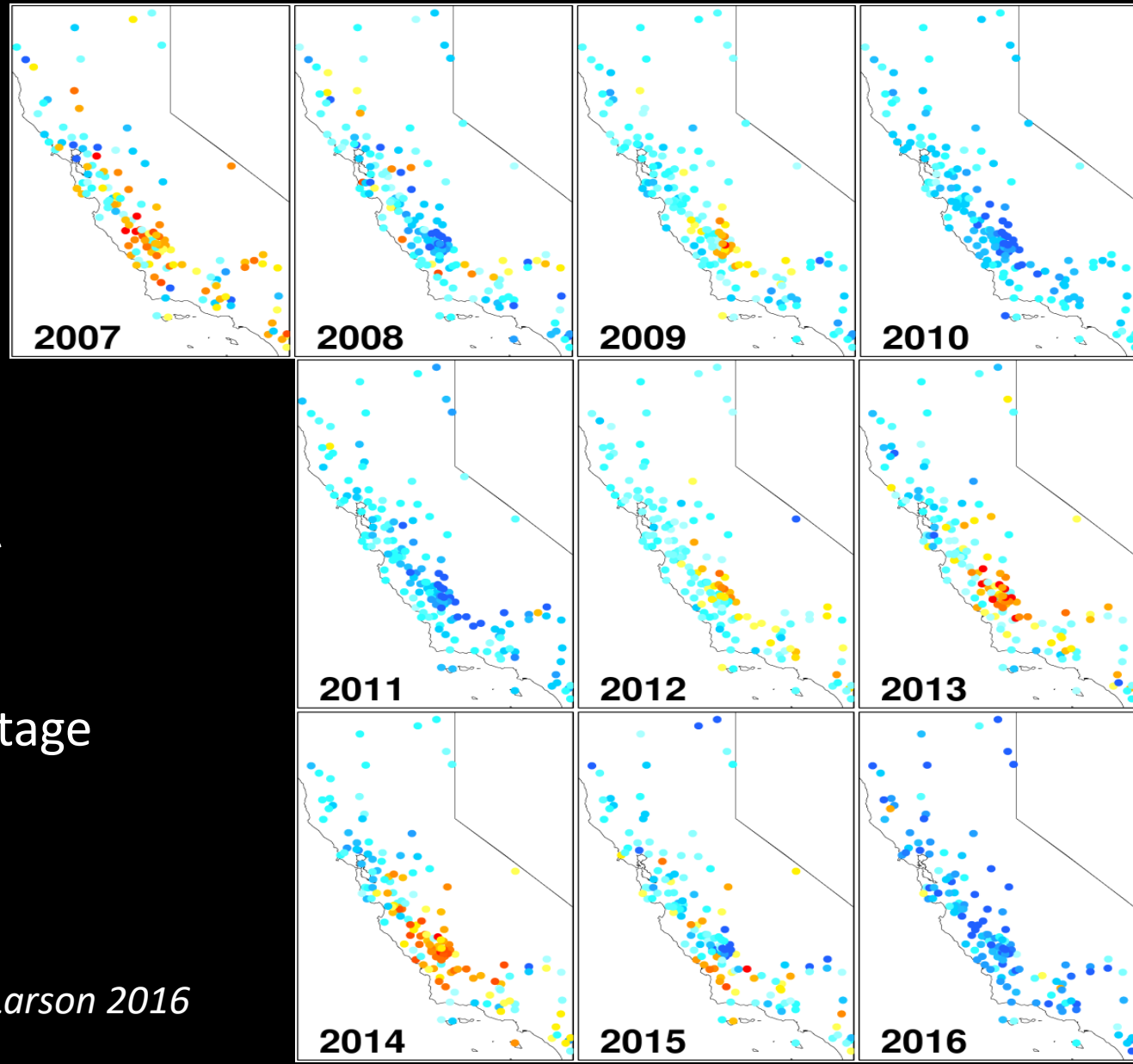
GPS-IR vegetation index reveals California droughts (2007, 2012-2015)



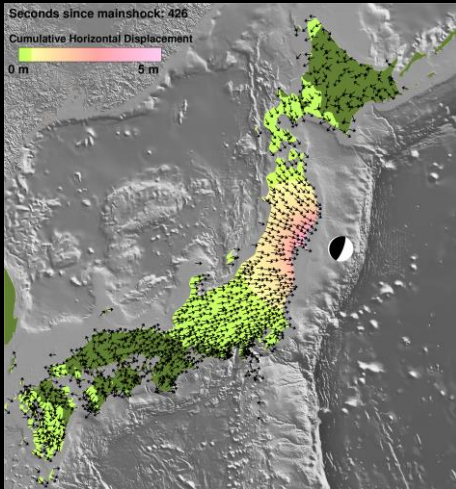
Blue is dense
vegetation
(compared to a
multi-year
average); red is
sparse

Peak annual GPS-IR
vegetation water
content (health),
reported as percentage
of the 2008-2012
average

After Larson 2016

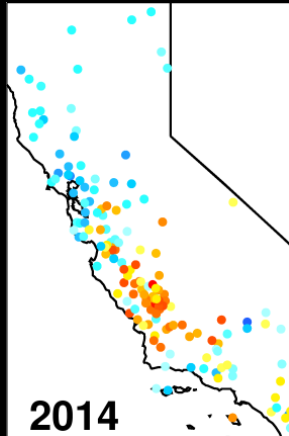


(Some) Disaster Mitigation Applications of Terrestrial GNSS



Tectonics

Meteorology



Hydrology